

Appl. No. 09/916,091
Amdt. Dated, November 3, 2004
Reply to Office Action of September 3, 2004

Amendments to the Specifications

Please replace paragraph [0061] with the following amended paragraph.

[0061] In FIG. 4, as noted in TABLE X, represents a "no rotation" position of the drive shaft (35) and wherein valves (23), (18a), (21a) and (30) are closed. They are closed because with "no rotation" of the driveshaft (35) there is no pressure in either chamber (15a) or (16a) to actuate the pilot pistons (19a) of (25), either of which would open the corresponding valves (18a) or (23) respectively. Likewise valves (30) and (21a) are closed and held closed by the spring as shown because there is no pressure to overcome the resistance of the spring holding the respective valves (30) and (21a) in the closed position. The closed position represents a locked position.

Please replace paragraph [0064] with the following amended paragraph.

[0064] Referring now to FIG. 6 and TABLE X, ~~the parts/components of the pump (2a) and the actuator (3a) are shown when the drive shaft (35) is moving rotating~~ in a clockwise (cw) direction of rotation, which is the reverse of the counterclockwise (ccw) direction shown in FIG. 5. resulting in movement of the piston (4b) to the right into the retracted position. This change in direction of rotation results in a pressure being immediately urged against pilot piston (25), which moves downwardly against spring opposed ball (23), thereby opening the associated valve (23) and in addition valves (30) and (20a) as shown. The continued clockwise (cw) rotation of the drive shaft (35) also closes ball ~~the fluid from the pump (2a) now exerts pressure causing the ball-valves (28, 18a, 21a). And as a consequence that were open to become closed and ball valves (23, 30, 20a) that were closed to become open. As a result the this reversal of the rotation causes the fluid move out of the upper chamber (16a), under pressure, there is a change of pressure whereby the pressure is greater in the fluid flow into upper chamber (16a) causing the fluid to flow through out conduit (7a) upwardly into the actuator (3a) to the left of piston (4b)[[.]] causing piston (4b) to move to the right into the retract position. This in turn moves liquid out of the opposite end of the actuator (3a) down conduit (6a) into the lower chamber (15a) and through valve (23) back to the reservoir (13a) to thereby initiating a reversal to the FIG. 5 conditions by reason of changing the rotation of pump (2a) from clockwise (cw) to counterclockwise (ccw).~~